

THE PRO-SLAVERY REBELLION.

MR. BUCHANAN'S IMBECILITY.

The Southern Confederacy.

CASSIUS M. CLAY'S SPEECH.

Gloomy Prospects in South Carolina.

THE HARBOR OF PENSACOLA.

FROM WASHINGTON.

BUCHANAN'S IMBECILITY—NO "RECONSTRUCTION"—COL. HUGER—THE SECESSION EPIDEMIC.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27, 1861.

Great apprehensions are expressed here by sagacious members of the late Democratic party that the North will not be sufficiently a unit on the secession question. They fear disintegration among the Northern States. They even go so far as to declare that an open outbreak and collision in the South with the Federal forces would be better than the present state of things.

It is quite true that through Mr. Buchanan's imbecility the ends of the rebels have everywhere been promoted, until the Government has become, to a great extent, demoralized. History hardly records anything more shameful than the deliberate throwing of one half the National fortresses into the hands of traitors by the head of the Government, in the manner in which Mr. Buchanan has done it. And though he has done enough to incur the detestation of the world, and the execrations of posterity, yet he is not apparently, even now, sensible of his own culpability. He still acts upon a motive that could only animate the meanest of mankind, namely, the desire to get by the 4th of March without a collision. He deliberately, atrociously sets aside his highest, most imperative official obligations, that he may dodge a little responsibility, and avoid some personal inconvenience or hazard.

In view of this conduct, patriotic men of all parties feel the apprehensions I have referred to. They want to see something happen, they care not what, that will force the Government into vigorous action.

The report of the recent proceedings of the Georgia Convention is considered more refreshing than anything lately seen in secession circles. That body declare that they will have no Free State in their new Southern Confederacy. Of course they do not want either Newburyport or Manhattan Island. This announcement throws cold water upon some of our Northern traitors, and may tend to keep them within the limits of a loyal citizenship. The rebels of that ilk will be thus set down as encouraging virtue in others, however filled with vice themselves. The dodge of "reconstruction" is hereby discarded, at the very beginning of the revolution, and the hopes of our deluded trading circles, that they may somehow be retained within the mystic ring of the slaveholders, are dashed in an instant. Let them pick themselves up from their discomfiture as well as they can, and maintain a good heart, for they will have plenty of opportunity for humiliation yet. They may serve their masters a good turn still, as "No-Coercion" and "Peaceable-Secession" men.

It is just that the press should be very cautious and discriminating when it comes to the calling of the names of traitors. Great injustice has been recently done to Col. Benjamin Huger of South Carolina, a very distinguished officer of the army, now stationed at Pikesville, near Baltimore. You have already corrected the error, which found its way into THE TRIBUNE a few days ago, saying that this gentleman was to head a body of Maryland insurgents in an invasion of the capital. But I refer to the subject again, to indorse the correction, and to express a deep concern that so great an injustice was done to a sensitive and high-spirited officer, already sufficiently tried by the peculiar circumstances of his position. Col. Huger's loyalty to the flag under which he has earned distinguished honors admits of no question.

—*over.* Yet, all officers of the army, birth or connections are assiduously plied with inducements and temptations, to seduce them from their fealty to the Union. But, thus far, to their honor be it said, with small success.

Notwithstanding the pressure of the border Slave States for some plan of accommodation, the conviction does not spread here that any plan is feasible for the purposes in view. If Kentucky and Tennessee cannot stand upon the general advantages of the Union, but require concessions now to reward them for not joining the seceders, it may be well asked, how long will it be before still other concessions will be demanded? Those States, according to the representations of their citizens who seek an adjustment, set out by declaring an invincible repugnance to being put in collision with their sister Slave States. They ask for a compromise in order that the Slave and Free States may still go on harmoniously together. But what if it happens that what suits them does not suit the Gulf States? Suppose Kentucky and Tennessee accept Mr. Adams's scheme, and the Gulf States contemptuously reject it, as they will? And then suppose the Federal Government insist upon the loyalty of obedience to law on the part of those Gulf States? How long will it be, if this sympathy between the Slave States is so great that what one does another feels she must do also, before Kentucky and Tennessee will say, "If you adopt coercion or restrictive legislation with South Carolina, Georgia and Company, we shall be compelled to leave you and join them?" Is not this the natural consequence of their position, after their first claim shall have been yielded to? Whatever disposition exists among Republicans, therefore, to act with all possible regard to the wishes of patriotic citizens in the border Slave States, and whatever inclination they may feel to hold those States back from the dark gulf of Secession, they cannot help believing that the proposed method of doing it will be fruitful of evil instead of good.

It is thus no blind obstinacy or party pride that actuates the Republicans in standing out against the proposed concessions. For show them how those concessions can be made consistently with their principles, and without demoralizing the Government, and show them how they will serve to strengthen rather than to weaken the bonds of Union, and they will support those measures with alacrity.

The Republicans conscientiously believe that it is only by standing firmly by the Constitution as it is, and by existing laws as they are, that the stability of the Government can be maintained, and its claim to public confidence be vindicated. It is in this spirit that the Republicans of Congress hold fast to their positions, while this moral epidemic rages around them. They see its ravages with pain, but they do not despair of the convalescence of even the worst cases, while they think in many the patient will have but a slight run of the disorder, and soon be about again.

J. S. P.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

GENERAL NEWS—GLOOMY PROSPECTS.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 24, 1861.

All remains in statu quo. Jefferson Davis has arrived, and is the object of the most distinguished attention on the part of the Government and the citizens. Major Anderson's brother, a staunch Ohioan, who has contributed much to facilitate the peaceable negotiations between the different parties at issue, is said to have left Washington simultaneously with Mr. Goudin, on his return to his native State. The impression is that hostilities will be avoided by all parties for some time to come. In the mean time, however, there is no diminution of vigilance here, and the military authorities, although hoping for the best, are preparing for the worst. The students of the South Carolina College at Columbia have formed a military company, and those of the Charleston College will probably follow their example. New bands of volunteers continue also to pour in from the interior of the State, as well as South Carolina officers, who, after having resigned their commissions in the United States Army, now are desirous of obtaining employment in the service of their own State. In case the difficulties with the North should be settled without bloodshed, the services of these gentlemen will not be required, and at present already it is adding to see so many of them deprived of the revenue which they drew in their former connection with the profession, and doomed to idleness, although in justice to them it must be said that they bear the awkwardness, and in some cases embarrassment of their position, with a commendable spirit of self-abnegation.

The South Carolinian railways find some compensation for the absence of Northern visitors in the active traffic produced by the movements of the military companies. The telegraph office is open to all who wish to send messages, and although there is a great diminution in the commercial dispatches, compared to former years, there is a great increase in military and political dispatches. The rejection by the House of the bill proposing a submarine telegraph connecting the islands and forts in the harbor with the city has produced considerable heart-burning among many of the volunteers, whose hopes of a speedy communication with their lady friends have thus been cruelly disappointed. Adams's Express Company seem to be as busy as usual, but the business which thrives most under the new order of things is that of journalism and of news-vendors.

The free colored population is, here as well as in other parts of the State, a source of trouble, and is considered to produce a dangerous effect upon the slaves. Under the new dispensation the tendency will probably be to have the African population of the South consist as much as possible of free blacks and slaves having become palpable to all dispassionate observers.

The removal of Major Ripley to Florida, if it should really take place, as reported yesterday and to-day, must be a great blow to the army of South Carolina, for he was considered its most competent officer. Personally, he was not very popular here; he lacks the gentleness of deportment which belongs to many of the South Carolinian officers who are to the manner born, but possesses, on the other hand, superior military abilities. He is a stout, comely man of about 45, not particularly prepossessing in his appearance.

The town is again full with all sorts of rumors concerning the approach of a big Federal steamer and the imminence of an attack on Fort Sumter. The long state of suspense begins to tell upon the volunteers; many of them are worried out by the stormy weather increases their inconvenience and the hardship of their duties, and some warlike excitement is required to keep up their spirits.

The ignorance that is displayed here respecting the North is astonishing. But few here seem to be aware of the fact that millions of resolute and intelligent men in all parts of the Free-Labor States have hitherto desisted from resenting the outrage perpetrated here upon the national flag from a sense of forbearance toward a weaker party, which seems to be bent, in a freak of passion, to compass its own destruction. South Carolina does not stop to think or to wait, but rushes to arms, outrages the American flag, and daily increases in audacity. Thus are the laws of the land trampled upon, and the foundations of a great empire sapped.

The town is always more or less disturbed with rumors about "muffled boats" reconnoitering in the dead still night, about "murderous shots" from Fort Moultrie upon mysterious oarsmen, and about a great mammoth steamer haunting the coast, but hitherto leaving the Morris Islanders and James Islanders, and Castle Pinckney and Moultrie, in doubt whether she be really a thing of masts and crews and guns, or only a creation of the fancy, a ghastly vision, a sickly dream. If she should turn out to be, instead of a ghost, a floating thing of life, then woe to her earthly hopes, for all the young blood of South Carolina is pledged to fire the first gun. The *Mercury* of this day has dark hints at the hostility between the Morris Islanders and the Sumterites; but this is only the old story of the young men who want to take the forts and their "Governor" who won't let them. Yet any devil-care fellow among them may break at any time through the orders of his superior officers, and initiate the attack. The *Mercury* copies to-day an article from THE N. Y. TRIBUNE entitled, "A Considerable Mistake," which is considered here as the first article in a Northern paper that grapples with the actual condition of things truthfully and intelligently.

The warlike preparation, in erecting new batteries on Sullivan's, James's, and Morris's Islands, steadily goes on, and, in case of an attack on Fort Sumter, the plan is to bombard it with so many fires, from different batteries, that Maj. Anderson will be doomed to capitulate in order to save the lives of his men.

The House will adjourn to-morrow; yesterday

it voted \$950,000 for military appropriations, and \$50,000 for post-office, in case the present arrangement with the United States be interrupted. Mr. Goudin is expected to leave Washington to-day, and to reach here on Saturday. He is said to look sad and depressed, all efforts to make the Government desist from keeping a Federal garrison at Fort Sumter having failed, nothing in the shape of concession being taken into consideration until South Carolina has offered a compensation for the outrage upon the Federal flag.

All depends now upon the prudence and forbearance of the Government here, and upon its power of restraining the military ardor of the young volunteers. Jefferson Davis's presence here has had rather a favorable effect; for he sees clearly the danger of envenoming the future relations between the South and the North by bloodshed. Louisiana and Texas will be out soon, he thinks, and consolidate the already powerful phalanx of Seceding States to such an extent as to make any aggressive proceedings superfluous and impolitic.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE LEGISLATURE.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Jan. 25, 1861.

The Legislature is about adjourning, but probably soon to reassemble again, although many of the planters are anxious to return home to attend to the business of their estates. Whatever may be thought about the labors of the Legislature, all unite in awarding the highest praise to the statesmanlike deportment of the members. The Speaker of the House, the Hon. Mr. Simmon, presides over the debates with great ability and courtesy, and among the members are many gentlemen of distinguished talent. During the session, the part of the hall allotted to strangers was frequently crowded, and the ladies and friends of the members were admitted to the floor of the House. A striking contrast in the appearance of the members was afforded by the presence of the old-fashioned, provincial planters and the dashing young city members; that of the polished and traveled South Carolina gentleman, and the plain Charlestonian burgher, who has never stirred from his city home. Not a few were in favor of making Charleston the future capital of the prospective Southern Empire; but the fear of corrupting tendencies in a large focus of interests like this, has caused this site to be abandoned, and Montgomery seems to be destined for this honor by almost unanimous consent. This week has been the dreariest known for a long time in Charleston; the most sanguine patriots seemed to quail before the frowns of the skies, and the desolate appearance of the streets added to the gloom which the unsettled condition of affairs inflicts upon the city; and not even Jeff. Davis and other distinguished visitors were able to dispel the dark clouds which weigh like a nightmare upon the hearts of the people. The first explosion of popular excitement draws well nigh now to its end; the stormy weather has added positive discomfort to the ill-disguised discontent of the volunteers (for, like Byron's falcon, they chafe against their cage, and want to take Fort Sumter, or to go home to fight). The planters begin to see the difficulty of getting advances upon their produce; the harbor is injured on one side by the sinking of ships, and is deserted on all sides; office-seekers begin to increase in formidable numbers; the sincerity of the seceding States begins to be doubted; the prospect of increased taxation fills the already impoverished citizens with apprehensions for the future; the shopkeepers are almost desponding at the dullness of the times; and with every appreciation of the spirit of determination of the patriots, it cannot be denied that the first outbreak of frenzied delight at the triumph over the North begins to be followed by bitter reflections; and no class here is more to be sympathized with than these full-worked, noble-hearted fellows who have fought this battle for the planters, fancying they were fighting for the cause of independence and glory, and who now, when the planters begin to see they have gone too far, and wish almost to retreat, are still watching for the honor of their country; and while they, with heroic gestures, shout "Glory and War," the long-headed old money-seekers begin to whisper, "Cotton and Peace." Poor fellows! their noble enthusiasm is worthy of a better cause, and they have clearly a case at law against the planters who have allowed them into this contest under false pretenses. A rumor has also reached the city to-day that Prof. Baché, of the Survey Office at Washington, has given his opinion as to the irreparable injury done to the whole of the harbor, although it is stoutly asserted here that one part of it is perfectly sufficient for all purposes of navigation, while the damage done to the other part can easily be repaired. Among the scientific men here, however, Mr. Baché's opinion is reluctantly received with great respect and confidence.

The interruption of steamboat communication with New-York would cap the climax of the misfortunes of this noble harbor, and contribute still more to enrich Savannah at the expense of Charleston. Several of the disappointed office-seekers have now begun to turn their attention to Florida and other seceding States; although a few of these who have resigned their commissions in the United States service prudently refrain from accepting office under the Secessionist Government, in the conviction that this would seal their fate in the future in case of a reconstruction of the Union, as the Federal Government could not be expected to reappoint officers who have disowned its authority, except perhaps by a general amnesty.

CHARLESTON HARBOR.—TINKERING POLITICIANS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 25, 1861.

The report, received this morning, that the Brooklyn has sailed with two companies of soldiers, served to vary the monotony of the last few days. Of course the first idea was that she could be bound for no other place but Charleston; but the opinion soon became prevalent that her destination was probably some point on the Gulf. The excitement, though considerable, did not rise to fever heat. Those who are for fight earnestly wish the sunrise of her coming here may prove true. There are reasons for supposing it will not be long before Fort Sumter will be reinforced. It is entirely practicable to do so, without any necessary loss of life.

The steamer Columbia, which left the dock at an early hour this morning for New-York, is now aground near Sullivan's Island. A few hours of heavy weather, such as has prevailed for the last three days, would cause her to go to pieces. Great anxiety is felt for her safety. I understand that

the withdrawal altogether of the steamers of the New-York and Charleston line is seriously contemplated. They are exposed to great risks every trip, while insurance is impossible.

The seizure of arms designed for the Revolution, by the police of your city, causes some swearing. It is more than probable that the boxes were designed for Charleston, though not so directed. There was recently a large shipment received here under disguise, the direction being to another party in Savannah. At present they are tolerably well provided with arms and ammunition.

The item in the Appropriation bill before the Legislature, of \$30,000, to dredge the Maditt or Beach Channel of Charleston Harbor, has been stricken out a second time. The commercial men are terribly sore over it. They regard it as particularly hard that, since the revolutionary authorities have destroyed the former entrance to the harbor by an act of supreme folly, in sinking vessels, and thereby with a single blow struck down the entire commerce of the port, the Legislature should refuse to appropriate for opening a new channel. It is hard, but it is only a small item in the sum total which will ultimately have to be paid before this rebellion is over. Think of it. This famous port of the famous City of Charleston has not a buoy (except to guide vessels on the breakers), not a light or beacon, or guide of any sort. On the contrary, everything has been done to close up the harbor, and the refusal to open it is persistently persevered in. Not only this, the seizure of the steamer Marion advertised to vessel-owners everywhere that their steamers and ships were all liable to be seized for war purposes, "without leave or license." The lawlessness and recklessness, and the want of wisdom on the part of the authorities are indeed extraordinary. If their policy had been framed expressly to make the hardships to be borne by the community as great as possible, they could not have been more successful.

The *Mercury* recommends that planters should hold back their stock of cotton, because within six months a short supply will be produced, to an extent that will bring England and other consumers to their doors, to open the Southern ports and recognize the Southern Confederacy. It is to be presumed that the man who can hold his breath for a single day, can, the rest of his natural life, live without eating or breathing. The planter wants England's money quite as much as England wants his cotton.

Fort Sumter is still in receipt of its daily supplies from the Charleston market, and mails from the Post-Office. Either to get rid of mouths to feed, or to make ready for action, Major Anderson is sending away from the Fort all the workmen (who will not serve as soldiers) and the women, so that the garrison is now, or within a few days will be, down to the original number of 62—in all about 70, including officers and musicians. Flugs of truce pass daily between the Fort and the city. Several unsuccessful attempts at deception have recently been made.

It is said that a large number of the men who are under arms will refuse pay from the State, but will give their time and services. The presence of so many men to feed has had the effect to raise the price of provisions in this market. Beef is the cheapest of meats, the price being from 10 to 15 cents per pound, mutton 20 cents, pork (fresh) 12 to 15 cents, bacon 14 to 16 cents, potatoes \$3 50 per barrel. Large quantities of rice are used by the army, as well as people generally. I think that, as a general thing, marketing in Charleston to-day is about as cheap as in New-York, though the articles obtained are universally of an inferior quality.

The *Mercury* of this morning reopens its batteries on "Compromise Tinkers," and ventures, at the outset, the suggestion that "the Southern politicians who are seeking to patch up new compromises with the North are either the most besotted drivellers or the most treacherous representatives of their people in the country." I extract the following specimen:

"We seem to have a host of politicians, who may be called 'compromise tinkers.' They are perpetually at it; seem to be able to do nothing else; but are great at this vocation. They will tell you to live and die at the altar of Union, and then they will compromise away all the rights of their several States and this blessed Union; always taking care to get the per diem allowance, and the stationery! They are willing, themselves, to become stationary—at Washington—forever, so long as the Treasury holds out! What guarantee the South is found in a compromise? Compromise implies surrender of something. What have we to surrender? They have compromised away all the rights of the States; all the rights of the Union; all the rights of the people; all the rights of the property; all the rights of the ship-building; and are annually compromising away all the revenues. What remains to us still, to be surrendered by compromise? Our homesteads, agriculture, slaves, wives, and children. And these may very soon go. They have compromised away the right of manhood. Verily, the attitude they now exhibit, applicants at the feet of Black Republicanism, for simple words of fraud and evasion, which will enable them still to compromise away the rights and securities of a people, strips them of all claim, whether as States or as men, to any honor, and, if Black Republicanism should avow them, as Antonio spurned and spat upon Shylock, their proper speech would be, in the language of Mowbray in the play: 'We loose to be contemptible!'

This is intended as a hard hit on Col. Hayne's new "tinkering" at Washington, and those who sent him, Gov. Pickens and others. The *Mercury* represents the Rhett school of fire-eaters, who are for fighting it out, who would assault Fort Sumter to-night, and who have done most in pushing the State to extremes. I am not so certain that they will not carry the day even now against Gov. Pickens. Rhett has the army with him, and Gov. Pickens the business classes. Fortunately, the Governor is vested with the word of command as Commander-in-Chief.

The peace policy grows, though slower here than elsewhere. It is known that Mr. Buchanan has begged the Revolutionists to allow the present status to remain till the 4th of March; what is done then he don't care, and so we have the spectacle of a cordial understanding between the rebels and the President, and Fort Sumter fed daily, to all intents and purposes, at the hands of the former. The time between this and the 4th of March is long enough for this state of things to continue.

For the last few days the weather has been extremely disagreeable, it having rained almost continually. The temperature is moderate, however. Yesterday I saw roses and other flowers blossoming in the open atmosphere.

FROM GEORGIA.

THE CONVENTION.

From Our Special Correspondent.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Jan. 22, 1861.

I have had not a very limited experience in the life of a special correspondent in various parts of this America, and I can calmly say that I have never found the life one of luxurious ease, nor has my path been as flowery as some imaginations paint it. But after the attempt to report the proceedings of this Georgia State Con-

vention, I shall cheerfully accept service in the knee-deep slosh of a Vermont thaw or in a Western court-room on a rainy day, where tobacco flows in rivulets, and wet overcoats generate a musty steam. Even if I were an accredited reporter from the most rabid Southern paper, I should be thrust into the gallery, where only fragments of the discussion would reach my ear; but as it is, not choosing to apply to the President of the Convention for a seat on the strength of my connection with THE TRIBUNE, I am compelled to undergo such tortures in the midst of the jostling crowd, that I even now look on a possible interview with the affable Judge Lynch as not the worst thing that can happen to a man. You can easily understand that it is impossible, for many reasons, to take notes of the proceedings, and the effort to keep a record of them in one's head would soon induce baldness. So much by way of a growl. Now to the work of the day.

Having prayed, in public, the Convention transacted business in secret, for one hour or thereabouts, and thus having felt the temper of the delegates and seen that it would be safe to let them have the ear of the people, at the expiration of the time mentioned the multitude were let in. On another day I will give you a sketch of this multitude when they are shut out from the convocation of their servants.

The best joke of the season was perpetrated this morning by the Convention, and my involuntary explosion of laughter thereat came near being dangerous to me. It came in the form of a resolution offered by Mr. Cochran of Wilkinson—his name ought to be known—to the effect that the State of Georgia is entitled to her share of the property still held by the U. S. Government—that is, which Georgia has not yet stolen—and that the Governor be directed to convene the Legislature for the purpose of dividing it! This honest proposition was followed by an exceedingly handsome offer to pay the Federal Government a proper share of the expenses attending the transmission of the mails, on condition that the Federal Government continues to do the job properly. Then occurred a row concerning the half-dozen delegates who did not sign the Ordinance of Secession. These men have pluck and principle—two good things to have, but which are not in favor with Toombs and his followers. All last evening, and into the night, the most earnest talk of the bar-rooms was directed against the sturdy individuals who refused to sign. I am not exaggerating a point when I tell you that there was positive danger that they would be lynched—not by the decent or semi-decent people, mind, but by wild fellows, whom the decent people can no more manage or control than they can bridle the whirlwind. This morning, these outstanding delegates saw clearly enough that some action must be taken, in order to satisfactorily define their position before their world. Consequently, a paper was drawn up and signed by them, stating that they felt it a duty to protest against the precipitate action of the State, but that their lives, fortunes, and honors were at the service of Georgia, if she were attacked. This paper they offered to the Convention, and then there ensued a lively and very acrimonious debate. The violence and virulence of the Toombs party were displayed in a strong light. Finally, the paper—protest, they call it here—was entered on the journal.

The old phrase concerning the solution of a difficulty might now be well amended by substituting "the Georgian knot" for the other, so often told of. This Convention does not spend much time in untangling things. Out come the scissors, and with one snip the trouble is temporarily removed. For instance, the delegates who are doing the thinking—very few of them, just now—suddenly thought that, inasmuch as Georgia had put a stop to the operation of the United States laws in the State, a number of criminals under confinement within her borders, for offenses against the General Government, could be released on *habes corpus*. Here was a knot. Mr. Cobb, Thos. R. R., immediately produced an act by which the people of the seceding State promised to officiate as the hangmen and jailors of the Federal Government, confining and punishing public criminals. The only opposition made to this act was offered on legal grounds, Judge Warner, an able jurist, defining the powers of the Convention with much clearness, and holding the opinion that such a body had no right to act in a legislative character, as it would do in passing such an ordinance. Nevertheless, after a long and really excellent debate, the ordinance was adopted.

The next thing I remember was the reading of a communication from the Postmaster of Savannah, who sent to the Convention a memorial stating that the United States Government did the business of mail-carrying better than it could be done in any other way; that it went badly against his grain to acknowledge the corn (excuse the pun in consideration of my being in a strange land); but that he really saw no way of receiving letters, except to beg the Federal Government to continue the thankless and unremunerative business of supplying the South with postal facilities. The Savannah Postmaster concluded his memorial by most magnanimously offering to submit the consequences of his act to the Ruler of the Universe, Whose blessing and direction he invoked upon the Convention. His communication was in the most prosaic way referred to the Committee on Commercial Affairs.

The introduction of an ordinance to continue in force the laws of the United States with reference to the slave-trade called forth a discussion which speedily appeared to the leaders not quite the thing to go abroad; so the matter was postponed till to-morrow. The trouble was, that sundry injudicious Southerners began to put out rather bold views about reopening the slave-trade, and it is not considered just now expedient to let the real ideas of the slave-drivers be known. There will be a good deal of scolding and drilling done to-night on account of this outbreak, and the subject will come up again to-morrow.

I believe this sketch covers most of the important business of the day. There is an excellent Southern feeling in the town, and the evening discussions are vastly more entertaining than those which take place in the Capitol; but the bitterness of expression against those who opposed the secession ordinance is increasing.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From The Philadelphia Inquirer of Jan. 18, 1861.

SPEECH OF CASSIUS M. CLAY,

Before the Republican Club of Washington City.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 20, 1861.

The announcement that the distinguished Kentuckian, Cassius M. Clay, would address our citizens at Odd Fellows Hall to-night, under the auspices of the Republican Club, had the effect to draw a large and attentive audience, including not a few members of the

Cherry and Milwaukee Board of Trade delegations, which arrived here from Philadelphia at about 7 o'clock in the evening.

At 7 o'clock, Mr. J. J. Combs, the President of the Club, called the meeting to order, and briefly introduced Mr. Clay, the announcement of whose name, and whose appearance was greeted with three cheers. Mr. Clay then said:

ADDRESS OF CASSIUS M. CLAY.
MR. PRESIDENT, GENTLEMEN OF THE ASSOCIATION, AND CITIZENS OF WASHINGTON: It need hardly be said that I should say that I speak for no man, for no clique, and not even for any party. Stand before me, not as a citizen of these United States, but as a man, and as a man, I am a citizen of the world, and to a still less extent under the National Government, I can rely on your consideration only on the fact that there are times when even the humblest citizen, with patience, if not with consideration and respect, [Applause.]

However questionable the morality of deceiving others, there can be no doubt that it is never our interest to deceive ourselves. We are gentlemen, not in the ordinary condition of citizen of America, but in the ordinary condition of citizen of the world, and we are gentlemen, in order that we may be able to act in the party organizations which pervade all in all Republics, are necessary to carry out the will of the people; but we are in the midst of a revolution. These thirty-three United States have—whether through real means of justification, or through blinded passions in the ordinary condition of citizen of America, and we are gentlemen, in order that we may be able to act in the party organizations which pervade all in all Republics, are necessary to carry out the will of the people; but we are in the midst of a revolution. These thirty-three United States have—whether through real means of justification, or through blinded passions in the ordinary condition of citizen of America, and we are gentlemen, in order that we may be able to act in the party organizations which pervade all in all Republics, are necessary to carry out the will of the people; but we are in the midst of a revolution. These thirty-three United States have—whether through real means of justification, or through blinded passions in the ordinary condition of citizen of America, and we are gentlemen, in order that we may be able to act in the party organizations which pervade all in all Republics, are necessary to carry out the will of the people; but we are in the midst of a revolution. These thirty-three United States have—whether through real means of justification, or through blinded passions in the ordinary condition of citizen of America, and we are gentlemen, in order that we may be able to act in the party organizations which pervade all in all Republics, are necessary to carry out the will of the people; but we are in the midst of a revolution. These thirty-three United States have—whether through real means of justification, or through blinded passions in the ordinary condition of citizen of America, and we are gentlemen, in order that we may be able to act in the party organizations which pervade all in all Republics, are necessary to carry out the will of the people; but we are in the midst of a revolution. These thirty-three United States have—whether through real means of justification, or through blinded passions in the ordinary condition of citizen of America, and we are gentlemen, in order that we may be able to act in the party organizations which pervade all in all Republics, are necessary to carry out the will of the people; but we are in the midst of a revolution. These thirty-three United States have—whether through real means of justification, or through blinded passions in the ordinary condition of citizen of America, and we are gentlemen, in order that we may be able to act in the party organizations which pervade all in all Republics, are necessary to carry out the will of the people; but we are in the midst of a revolution. These thirty-three United States have—whether through real means of justification, or through blinded passions in the ordinary condition of citizen of America, and we are gentlemen, in order that we may be able to act in the party organizations which pervade all in all Republics, are necessary to carry out the will of the people; but we are in the midst of a revolution. These thirty-three United States have—whether through real means of justification, or through blinded passions in the ordinary condition of citizen of America, and we are gentlemen, in order that we may be able to act in the party organizations which pervade all in all Republics, are necessary to carry out the will of the people; but we are in the midst of a revolution. These thirty-three United States have—whether through real means of justification, or through blinded passions in the ordinary condition of citizen of America, and we are gentlemen, in order that we may be able to act in the party organizations which pervade all in all Republics, are necessary to carry out the will of the people; but we are in the midst of a revolution. These thirty-three United States have—whether through real means of justification, or through blinded passions in the ordinary condition of citizen of America, and we are gentlemen, in order that we may be able to act in the party organizations which pervade all in all Republics, are necessary to carry out the will of the people; but we are in the midst of a revolution. These thirty-three United States have—whether through real means of justification, or through blinded passions in the ordinary condition of citizen of America, and we are gentlemen, in order that we may be able to act in the party organizations which pervade all in all Republics, are necessary to carry out the will of the people; but we are in the midst of a revolution. These thirty-three United States have—whether through real means of justification, or through blinded passions in the ordinary condition of citizen of America, and we are gentlemen, in order that we may be able to act in the party organizations which pervade all in all Republics, are necessary to carry out the will of the people; but we are in the midst of a revolution. These thirty-three United States have—whether through real means of justification, or through blinded passions in the ordinary condition of citizen of America, and we are gentlemen, in order that we may be able to act in the party organizations which pervade all in all Republics, are necessary to carry out the will of the people; but we are in the midst of a revolution. These thirty-three United States have—whether through real means of justification, or through blinded passions in the ordinary condition of citizen of America, and we are gentlemen, in order that we may be able to act in the party organizations which pervade all in all Republics, are necessary to carry out the will of the people; but we are in the midst of a revolution. These thirty-three United States have—whether through real means of justification, or through blinded passions in the ordinary condition of citizen of America, and we are gentlemen, in order that we may be able to act in the party organizations which pervade all in all Republics, are necessary to carry out the will of the people; but we are in the midst of a revolution. These thirty-three United States have—whether through real means of justification, or through blinded passions in the ordinary condition of citizen of America, and we are gentlemen, in order that we may be able to act in the party organizations which pervade all in all Republics, are necessary to carry out the will of the people; but we are in the midst of a revolution. These thirty-three United States have—whether through real means of justification, or through blinded passions in the ordinary condition of citizen of America, and we are gentlemen, in order that we may be able to act in the party organizations which pervade all in all Republics, are necessary to carry out the will of the people; but we are in the midst of a revolution. These thirty-three United States have—whether through real means of justification, or through blinded passions in the ordinary condition of citizen of America, and we are gentlemen, in order that we may be able to act in the party organizations which pervade all in all Republics, are necessary to carry out the will of the people; but we are in the midst of a revolution. These thirty-three United States have—whether through real means of justification, or through blinded passions in the ordinary condition of citizen of America, and we are gentlemen, in order that we may be able to act in the party organizations which pervade all in all Republics, are necessary to carry out the will of the people; but we are in the midst of a revolution. These thirty-three United States have—whether through real means of justification, or through blinded passions in the ordinary condition of citizen of America, and we are gentlemen, in order that we may be able to act in the party organizations which pervade all in all Republics, are necessary to carry out the will of the people; but we are in the midst of a revolution. These thirty-three United States have—whether through real means of justification, or through blinded passions in the ordinary condition of citizen of America, and we are gentlemen, in order that we may be able to act in the party organizations which pervade all in all Republics, are necessary to carry out the will of the people; but we are in the midst of a revolution. These thirty-three United States have—whether through real means of justification, or through blinded passions in the ordinary condition of citizen of America, and we are gentlemen, in order that we may be able to act in the party organizations which pervade all in all Republics, are necessary to carry out the will of the people; but we are in the midst of a revolution. These thirty-three United States have—whether through real means of justification, or through blinded passions in the ordinary condition of citizen of America, and we are gentlemen, in order that we may be able to act in the party organizations which pervade all in all Republics, are necessary to carry out the will of the people; but we are in the midst of a revolution. These thirty-three United States have—whether through real means of justification, or through blinded passions in the ordinary condition of citizen of America, and we are gentlemen, in order that we may be able to act in the party organizations which pervade all in all Republics, are necessary to carry out the will of the people; but we are in the midst of a revolution. These thirty-three United States have—whether through real means of justification, or through blinded passions in the ordinary condition of citizen of America, and we are gentlemen, in order that we may be able to act in the party organizations which pervade all in all Republics, are necessary to carry out the will of the people; but we are in the midst of a revolution. These thirty-three United States have—whether through real means of justification, or through blinded passions in the ordinary condition of citizen of America, and we are gentlemen, in order that we may be able to act in the party organizations which pervade all in all Republics, are necessary to carry out the will of the people; but we are in the midst of a revolution. These thirty-three United States have—whether through real means of justification, or through blinded passions in the ordinary condition of citizen of America, and we are gentlemen, in order that we may be able to act in the party organizations which pervade all in all Republics, are necessary to carry out the will of the people; but we are in the midst of a revolution. These thirty-three United States have—whether through real means of justification, or through blinded passions in the ordinary condition of citizen of America, and we are gentlemen, in order that we may be able to act in the party organizations which pervade all in all Republics, are necessary to carry out the will of the people; but we are in the midst of a revolution. These thirty-three United States have—whether through real means of justification, or through blinded passions in the ordinary condition of citizen of America, and we are gentlemen